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NAVY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN 'AYACUCHO MASSACRE'

PY291423 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2334 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Aug (DYN) -- The Navy today denied that Argentine Marines had participated in the "Ayacucho massacre" in 1983, in which eight Peruvian journalists, who apparently were mistaken for subversives, were beaten to death by peasants. A Navy source described as "ridiculous" the report recently disseminated by Peruvian journalists, stating that it did not deserve an official response.

The Peruvian Journalists Association has asked the courts to investigate whether its eight colleagues were massacred because they possessed information on the Argentine participation in local antiguerrilla operations. At the time they were killed, the journalists were investigating a number of reports of illegal repressive excesses in the struggle against the "Shining Path" subversive group. On 26 January 1983, the eight journalists and their scout were attacked in the town of Uchuraccay, Ayacucho, beaten up, and killed. In 1983, rumors circulated in Peru about the alleged presence of an Argentine military advisory team in Peru operating under the orders of the then de facto authorities.

The killing, later called the "Ayacucho massacre," was investigated a few months later by a commission headed by writer Mario Vargas Llosa. The commission concluded that the peasants had mistaken the journalists for subversives. Afterward, the courts intervened and were able to retrieve photographic rolls from one of the murdered reporters from which one can see that talks were held with the peasants who were initially blamed with massacring the journalists. The Peruvian courts will continue investigating the case.

GAS EXPLOITATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ITALY

PY300005 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1622 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentina and Italy signed an agreement at the Argentine Embassy in Madrid to exploit natural gas deposits in Loma de la Lata in Neuquen Province, Argentina.

The agreement was signed by Argentine Energy Secretary Jorge Lapena and Energy Planning Under Secretary Alfredo Storani, and by Italian Energy and Hydrocarbons State Company [ENI] Foreign Relations Director Lucio Lussu and the Latin American Area Manager Michelino Loizzo.

According to EFE, the Argentine Energy Secretary and his group ended, with this agreement, a series of negotiations over natural gas projects carried out during their stay in Spain, where they arrived on 24 August. They also negotiated with the Spanish Company Cogasco, to which the Argentine State Gas Company owes a debt.

The agreement, signed in the presence of Argentine Ambassador Hugo Gobbi, and Argentine State Gas Company President Carlos Bechelli, establishes cooperation between the Energy Secretariat and the ENI to undertake economic and financial feasibility studies and to carry out projects to obtain byproducts from the natural gas in the deposits. EFE reported that the project also includes the production of byproducts such as mibe [as received] and methanol, and separate transportation, distillation, storage, and shipment installations.

U.S. TROOPS MOVE INTO SANTA CRUZ DEPARTMENT

PY021551 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (EFE) -- According to unofficial sources, U.S. forces sent to Bolivia to fight drug trafficking, today entered the region of San Javier, Santa Cruz Department, where they will continue to fight drug trafficking, after being idle for nearly a month.

Santa Cruz authorities refused to comment, but eyewitnesses say the U.S. troops have moved from their headquarters in Josuani, Beni Department, to Santa Cruz. The U.S. troops have been seen in the region of San Javier, near Santa Cruz. This is the first time that U.S. forces have entered this department, southeast of La Paz.

The joint Bolivian-U.S. actions against drug trafficking began on 16 July in Beni Department, northeast of this capital.

The carrying out of this plan known as "oven buster" caused a wave of protests that was joined by neighboring countries. According to the Committee for National Sovereignty -- comprising more than 21 political parties and popular organizations and 27 labor unions -- "the U.S. Army raid in Bolivia has the purpose of establishing a military base that will threaten national security and the security of the neighboring countries."

The campaign against drug trafficking was suspended nearly a month ago because of unfavorable weather conditions in the Beni region that prevented the helicopters from flying.

The U.S. forces have moved throughout the Beni region and northern La Paz Department with sporadic air raids in eastern Cochabamba Department.

Umopar Claims Troops Decreased

PY030017 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Trinidad, 21 Aug (PRESENCIA) -- General Guido Lopez, commander of the Umopar [Mobil Units for Rural Areas] operations, headquartered in Trinidad, has stated, "the number of U.S. military troops supporting the Antinarcotics Police actions has decreased." In remarks to PRESENCIA, the Umopar commander last night denied the report that the number of U.S. troops has increased. He said: "I know, for example, that the relief group (of last weekend) consisted of a reduced number."

Asked about the opposition cricicism to the presence of foreign military troops in the country, Lopez stated: "The ideal thing is to continue with the operation until we are free of this problem. But if aid is suspended we will lose, because drug traffickers could reestablish themselves again."

He reaffirmed the government report that as a result of the control, "activities involving the cultivation and preparation of the cocaine hydrochloride has been reduced to a minimum, which is positive."

Regarding rumors that civilian agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] have reportedly received threats, the Umopar commander said that he is not aware of any official report.

Employees of the hotel where the civilian DEA agents are staying have revealed that Departmental Police have thoroughly checked the building, and that they have been maintaining a strict control on the main entrance since yesterday. The U.S. agents are occupying two of the three stories of the hotel, and they are conducting research activities, using among other things three "Aircommander" planes fitted with sophisticated equipment.

DEMONSTRATORS CLASH WITH POLICE IN COCHABAMBA

PY0212254 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Demonstrators and police clashed in Cochabamba last night. One person was killed and several were injured. This was announced last night by Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy but because of its importance we are going to repeat it.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] I would like to report to the country that despite the state of siege, students from San Simon University tried to go into the streets to conduct demonstrations. The University Council met in the morning and passed repressive measures to force students not to take exams and to go into the streets and engage in violent demonstrations. A demonstration took place, and about 1 block from the university -- when police tried to stop it -- a guard, Cirilo Mamani, was shot probably with a .45-caliber weapon that fired an explosive bullet. The bullet wounded one person and then killed the guard instantly. Another guard, Justo Pajarito, was also wounded by a Molotov cocktail that was thrown in his face.

The police reacted energetically, and as a result of this action, we have learned that university student Wilson Metano Flores received a rubber bullet wound in the face. Anoter person, Entia Lobo, a woman employee of San Simon University, received a minor cut.

The clash lasted for about 2 hours until the university students moved back toward the university campus and the police continued to drive them toward the university. When the police entered the campus, they found an arsenal. [end recording]

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy also reported the students had a considerable amount of dynamite, Molotov cocktails, kerosene, and other materials. This proved there was a clear intention to provoke violence. The minister added that the students' goal was to create chaos in the city and to adequate conditions for an environment of subversion throughout the country.

He reported that the rectors of the Cochabamba and Potosi Universities have been released on the condition that they remain in La Paz. He added that the rectors were arrested for political activities and not because they are officials at state universities. He pointed out that a decision was made to cordon off San Simon University in Cochabamba. [passage omitted]

Shining Path Involved

PY022136 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Guido Nerubia, the Interior Ministry under secretary, has announced in Cochabamba that agents of Peru's feared Shining Path group have infiltrated student groups of the San Simon University. This information was reported to La Red Panamericana by its correspondent in Cochabamba and is undoubtedly a very serious report which has taken the Bolivian media by surprise.

[Begin relay] The Interior Ministry and security (?organizations) of the government have detected that the political (?unrest) in Cochabamba and the interior of the country is connected to Shining Path activities. This was disclosed today by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Guido Nerubia during a press conference a little before noon.

The Interior Ministry official came here to report that yesterday's disturbances -- which resulted in clashes and the death of Civil Guard Cirilo Mamani and the injury of university students -- were promoted by infiltrators among the San Simon university students.

Nerubia added that those who have been agitating university students have been identified. Among them he named: (Xavier Baptista), (Gabriel Parra), and others who will be arrested and brought to court within a couple of hours. [end relay]

GOVERNMENT, MINERS START CHURCH-SPONSORED TALKS

PY022225 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Relay by Cristina Corrales]

[Text] The first meeting between the government and miners has just ended. They have decided that negotiations will be held every day from 1100 to 1300. These negotiations -- which are being held between the government and miners at the Episcopate Conference building -- are aimed at ending the miners conflict.

Government representatives, and miners leaders today met at 1100 through the mediation of the church. The press have been following the meeting closely to see if any agreements were achieved this morning but this morning they only achieved progress about the holding of the negotiations, and no solutions have yet been achieved. Simon Reyes, Filemon Escobar and Oscar Salas, who were the miners representatives at the meeting, have reported pressure is still being applied in the mines while the government has said that it is firmly maintaining its position regarding the restructure of Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia]. Nevertheless, the Catholic Church hopes that an agreement will be achieved within a couple of hours. Today's meeting represents a great step forward, but this dialogue should have occurred before the enforcement of the state of siege. [end relay]

The Catholic Church was able to achieve the dialogue between the government and miners but the situation in the mines is serious. Since activities have not resumed, the Siglo XX miners have declared a fast to the last consequences.

Miners leader Simon Reyes, who was interviewed a little before the start of the negotiations, will talk with four ministers appointed by the government. The top-ranking miners leader was really not very enthusiastic about the outcome of the dialogue which the Catholic Church is promoting between the miners and the government.

For his part, Filemon Escobar, Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mine Workers [FSTMB] secretary [words indistinct], told La Red Panamericana that the sector that he represents is at a disadvantage and that, based on this point of view, the dialogue, although necessary, will hardly solve the problem that is affecting mine workers.

Escobar said that we are participating in this dialogue under the pressure of the enforcement of the state of siege.

CONIN APPROVES SOFTWARE COPYRIGHT SYSTEM

PY272123 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The National Informatics Council, CONIN, has approved a copyright system applicable to computer programs. The decision was made yesterday in a meeting with ministers of the economic and military sectors. [Begin relay] Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, who attended the meeting, commented on the decisions that were made:

[Magalhaes] Very important problems were solved, and I believe there was a complete consensus among all members of the CONIN, and an important decision was made concerning a solution for copyright rights. This is an important question because all developed countries in the world already have copyright systems, and now Brazil is following suit. This is very important for the country's domestic and foreign policies.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Magalhaes] This problem will be examined by the president. Several suggestions will be channeled to the Planalto Palace, because copyright rights for other sectors are protected for 60 years. Evidently, this cannot occur in the technological sector. Therefore, these questions wil still have to be analyzed. However, it has already been decided basically that the solution to the problem of software lies in a system of copyrights. Based on this decision -- which is also in line with the guidelines issued by the presidency -- CONIN members have to reach an accord concerning other aspects of the issue.

[Reporter] Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, who also attended the meeting, believes that this decision will make infomatics negotiations with the United States earlier.

[Sodre] As always, when we negotiate with the United States, we have a conciliatory interest, and we are not interested in increasing gaps. During the CONIN meeting, we made a decision which does not discriminate against anyone, and it is in the best interest of our country.

[Reporter] Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre also said there were disagreements during the CONIN meeting yesterday, but that they are normal in this kind of negotiation. [end relay]

IRAQ COMPLAINS ABOUT FAULTY AVIBRAS MISSILES

PY212308 Rio de Janeiro VEJA in Portuguese 20 Aug 86 p 51

[From the "Radar" column]

[Text] The Iraqi Army has complained to Avibras [Brazilian Aerospace Industry] about the poor performance of the missile Astros III, which was said to have a 70-km range, but actually has a range of only 45 km. The Iraqi Army attributed some losses in battle to that discrepancy which caused the missiles to fall short and land in Iraqi territory instead of reaching the enemy. Concerned about its best customer, Avibras identified the problem as a deficiency in the missile's propulsion system, and has already committed itself to correcting the problem in the next shipment.

CARVAJAL: U.S. SATELLITES SOURCE OF INFORMATION

PY290400 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal today confirmed the United States supplied the information that helped the Chilean Government detect the illegal introduction of weapons from Soviet ships. He said the extreme left does not have the proper training to overthrow the government. The defense minister went on to say that the arrest of 14 persons involved in the arms traffic is an even harsher blow to the terrorists than the discovery of the arms.

The minister held a press conference at his office to discuss the arms caches and other issues that have to do with his sphere of action. He acknowledged that -- thanks to satellite surveillance and agreements in effect --the United States has supplied the information that led to the discovery of the weapons brought into the country illegally. When the minister was asked specifically about reports that the United States has helped Chile discover the arms, the minister answered: That it is no secret and should not be looked upon as something strange because Chile has cooperation agreements with the United States in this field. He mentioned the agreement with NASA as an example. The minister said in keeping with these agreements, when the satellites detect movements of Soviet ships they report it, and Chile has received such information.

[Begin Carvajal recording] Whenever there is a gathering of Soviet or other communist trawlers, the satellites report it. We have received this kind of information and we are still receiving it, and it is welcome. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Journalists Protest Statement

PY312329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1754 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 30 Aug (EFE) -- The Association of Foreign Journalists in Chile today protested a statement recently released by the Chilean Government Social Communications Agency [Dinacos], blaming a news agency for a report concerning statements made by the defense minister.

In a note, which was only broadcast by two local radio stations, the Association of Foreign Journalists in Chile states that the news agency's report publicly questioned by the military regime, originated from a report made by the government-owned national news agency, ORBE.

The foreign journalists stated that --- according to the report made by that news agency concerning the findings of alleged extremist arsenals in northern Chile -- Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal stated: "Information concerning the arms chache has been received and is being received from the United States and it is welcome." The foreign journalists in Chile added that in view of this news, they asked ORBE and Dinacos to confirm the text, which remained completely unchanged.

In the opinion of the correspondents, this issue makes necessary a request "which we have repeatedly made; to be authorized to enter various government agencies and to be allowed to have more contact with top government officials."

JUDGE ORDERS SUSPECTS HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY290237 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Judge Advocate Rodrigo Gonzalez, who is in charge of the case involving the discovery of arms chaces in the Santiago metropolitan area, has reported he ordered seven terrorists arrested and held incommunicado. He said that these extremists admitted their direct participation violent activities and their connections with the banned Communist Party. According to the judge advocate, nine extremists were brought before him by the security forces and two of these persons were released.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Following the discovery of arms caches near Santiago, the National Intelligence Center [CNI] brought before this court nine persons: five on 25 August and four on 26 August. All these persons testified before the court which ordered that seven be arrested and held incommunicado. [end recording]

The judge advocate explained that there are women and men among the extremists. He added that a man and woman were released on 27 August for lack of evidence.

Asked whether the case involving the arms caches found near Santiago could be linked to the investigation that special military Judge Lorenzo Andrade is conducting into the discovery of the arsenals found in the northern part of the country, Judge Rodrigo Gonzalez said this is something that will be determined later. Gonzalez went on to say that as far as investigation is concerned, it has to do with the arms and material discovered in La Quintana, Penaflor, and Paine. In conclusion he said no new arrest warrants have been issued.

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] No new arrest warrants have been issued.

[Unidentified reporter] Any more arrests?

[Gonzalez] No, no other warrants have been issued. The only prisoners we have are the ones brought in by the CNI.

[Reporter] Is there anyone wanted?

[Gonazalez] None so far in this case. We are evaluating initial information and will see the extent to which this case is linked to that of Special Judge Lorenzo Andrade. We shall see if the links allow us to attach this case to that one. [end recording]

Meanwhile, it was reported that by 30 August Judge Advocate Rodrigo Gonzalez will probably decide whether or not to indict the seven extremists who were involved in the arms caches found near Santiago. It was also reported that he might declare himself incompetent to deal with the case. Should this happen, Gonzalez' case will be attached to the case involving the discovery of arsenals in Carrizal Bajo in the Third Region that Judge Lorenzo Andrade is investigating.

Regarding the latter investigation, the 11 extremists against whom Judge Andrade issued arrest warrants are still at large. These subversive criminals have ties to the 14 terrorists who are being held incommunicado at various metropolitan detention facilities.

STUDENTS, CARABINEROS CLASH; 80 DETAINED

PY030218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean police today detained approximately 80 students who were staging a demonstration against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet 48 hours before the 4 September national stoppage called by the opposition.

According to police sources, the most serious incidents occurred at the University of Santiago (the former State Technical University) where several dozens of students erected barricades and hurled stones at the police.

The police used tear gas, rubber bullets, water cannons, and chemicals to disperse the demonstrators, who were shouting slogans against the military regime and were urging the people to join the stoppage. Student leaders said 50 students were detained by the policemen, who stormed into the university spraying large amounts of gas while beating a professor who tried to stop them.

Thirty-five students of the Chilean-German Industrial school were also detained by Carabineros when they were occupying their school in support of the 4 September opposition stoppage called by the leftist Popular Democratic Movement.

The police also dispersed a peaceful demonstration staged by students of the School of Medicine of the Chilean University who were celebrating the departure of a dean appointed by the government.

SUPREME COURT DISQUALIFIES CTC LABOR LEADERS

PY030300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Sep 86 -- Today, the Supreme Court disqualified opposition labor leader Rodolfo Seguel banning him from holding any position in the directorate of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC). Raul Montecinos Rosales and Sergio Barriga Cortes, two other CTC leaders were also disqualified.

This Supreme Court decision upheld the April ruling made by the Labor Directorate which disqualified the three labor leaders barring them from holding positions in the CTC leadership after they were fired from their jobs in the copper mines. [passage omitted]

CAUCE ISSUE CONFISCATED; CHIEF EDITOR DETAINED

PY010032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2314 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Before reaching the newsstands copies of the latest issue of the magazine CAUCE -- which is published in Santiago -- were confiscated today by orders of a judge advocate. A few hours earlier, CAUCE Chief Editor Juan Jorge Faundes was detained by orders of the Interior Ministry on charges of having violated the state internal security law.

According to Sergio Faundes, a brother of the CAUCE's chief editor, his brother was detained at approximately 0230 today in Santiago.

Juan Jorge Faundes, who also works as a staff editor of the EFE office in Chile, was walking near some people who were writing on a wall when he and the group were detained and taken to a Carabineros station.

CAUCE President Jorge Ovalle also announced the confiscation of the latest issue. He said that at approximately 0500 today judge advocate Rodrigo Gonzalez -- accompanied by Carabineros personnel -- went to a printing shop to confiscate copies of the latest issue of CAUCE.

At noon, Ovalle said, police personnel also confiscated all copies of CAUCE issue no 90 which was to be released tomorrow. No reason has been given for the confiscation of the magazine. [passage omitted]

ANALISIS Confiscated

PY020145 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 1 Sep (AFP) -- Complying with orders from a military court, personnel of the Chilean Investigative Police today confiscated the latest issue of the magazine ANALISIS, the second opposition publication.

This morning, 25,000 copies of the social democratic magazine CAUCE were also confiscated by orders of a judge advocate who is trying CAUCE director Gonzalo Figueroa and editor Ariel Poblete on charges of having offended the Armed Forces.

ANALISIS, a leftist magazine, is openly critical of General Augusto Pinochet's regime and was scheduled to appear on 2 September, 48 hours before the national stoppage called by the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP). The stoppage has been endorsed by the Christian Democratic Party and by other political sectors. Judge Leonel Bereaud ordered the suspension of ANALISIS for 3 weeks and plain clothes policemen searched the ANALISIS office to confiscate the latest issue.

ANALISIS coordinator Roberto Celedon said he did not know the reasons for this measure. He said: We are completely unaward of the reasons prompting this decision, but we are absolutely certain it is an arbitrary, illegal measure which is part of a harrassment campaign against democratic media organizations.

OFFICIALS EXPRESS VIEWS AFTER DEATH OF UP MEMBERS

Barco: 'Conspiracy' Against Peace

PA021722 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] President Barco said that the murders of the two Patriotic Union [UP] parliamentarians was carried out by those who seek destabilization of democratic institutions. The president said this to leaders of the Communist Party [PCC] and the UP with whom he met with minutes after learning of the murder of the senator for (El Meta), Pedro Nel Jimenez. [PCC Secretary General] Gilberto Vieira said that president Barco is convinced these events are very grave, as they are part of a conspiracy against his government's peace policy.

Mr Barco said this was a conspiracy directed at destablizing the country's political situation, according to the story told to the press by UP President Braulio Herrera.

In an official communique, the government minister said there is no doubt these condemnable events have been produced by those who are interested in affecting the democratic process of change and reconciliation that the country yearns for, and that the government is bent on continuing its policy as a priority goal.

Jimenez Gomez Blames Security

PA310319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2135 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Medellin, 30 Aug (EFE) -- Carlos Jimenez Gomez, Colombia's attorney general (top prosecutor), has reiterated that people "are killed, tortured, and made to disappear" here. He accused the state's security bodies of the crimes.

According to the high-ranking official, "this is done by people who have authority, state security agents, soldiers, and policemen." Jimenez Gomez reiterated his charges last night at a "national forum" on missing people held in Medellin. According to Jimenez Gomez, only the chief of state's "firm and personally exercised" presidential authority can serve as a guarantee in the prevention and repression of such violations.

Jimenez Gomez, who in the next few weeks will leave the post he has held for the last 4 years, asked those present, and Colombians in general, "to join the ranks of humanism, to worry about the future, and to prevent those evils they can prevent."

On several occasions he has charged the Army, the police, and other state security bodies with torture, deaths, and disappearances, eliciting controversies here, where, according to his office, "more than 300 people are missing."

UP Blames Paramilitary Groups

PA021650 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In the past 72 hours, 2 legislators of the Patriotic Union [UP] were assassinated in the country, in Barrancabermeja and Villavicencio, and the country's public order situation is worsening.

While the wake for Representative Leonardo Posada was under way at the Capitol's Elliptic Room, Senator Pedro Nel Jimenez was being shot to death in the streets of Villavicencio. [passage omitted]

Twenty members -- leaders, councilmen, deputies, and parliament members -- of the UP and the PCC have been assassinated between the 9 March elections and today. [passage omitted]

UP and PCC members went to the Government Ministry to deliver a memorandum to Minister Fernando Cepeda Ulloa. According to this memorandum, the defense minister knew about the death threats against Posada and took no steps to protect him.

[Begin Cepeda Ulloa recording] This is a very worrisome situation. We hope that, with the help of the UP, we can restore confidence, which is essential right now. [end recording]

This sector of the opposition, composed of the UP and the PCC, suggested that a court of civilian judges be formed to investigate these assassinations and that armed facilities be provided for them.

[Begin PCC Secretary Gilberto Vieira recording] We are going to ask the government if there are two different powers in Colombia: the civilian power, which offers guarantees; and the military power, which goes against the lives of Colombians. [end recording]

While this was occurring near the Government Ministry and Narino Palace, UP Senator Pedro Nel Jimenez was assassinated in the streets of Villavicencio.

[Begin recording] [UP leader Jaime Pardo Leal] We are going to ask the national government and the president to purge the Colombian Armed Forces and meet with the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] Secretariat because the total failure of the peace policy is just around the corner.

[Reporter] You are directly blaming a group of generals or the military command of... [interrupted by Pardo Leal]

[Pardo Leal] We know they are covering the paramilitary groups. There have been clashes with the EPL [Popular Liberation Army], the M-19, and the ELN [Army of National Liberation], but there has never been any fighting with the MAS [Death to Kidnappers]. There is not a single MAS member in jail. Why? Because they are people who are sponsored and promoted by the military, by at least a sector of the military forces.

Senator Jimenez was killed because yesterday he identified the killers of Deputy Rafael Reyes. They are two B-2 agents. In addition, he reported to the country that a military patrol executed companero commander Alvaro Fayad here in Bogota, on the banks of the Bogota river. [end recording]

There are some who disagree with the explanations that UP leaders offer for the assassinations of their members. Others believe that the crimes were committed by active members of the FAR, ELN, and EPL who have decided to take revenge on those who had abandoned the guerrilla armed struggle to sell themselves to the system.

This afternoon, President Virgilio Barco told UP leaders that whoever is responsible for these killings wants to hamper the peace process in our country.

According to UP leaders, more than 300 UP people -- including militants and leaders -- have been killed in various parts of our nation.

CONSERVATIVES VOW TO REJECT GOVERNMENT POSTS

PA312348 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Aug 86 pp 1-A, 7-A

[Article by Jesus Medina S.]

[Excerpts] The Conservative Party will not accept mayoralities, ambassadorships, governorships, or technical positions during the current administration. Moreover, it will not vote in favor of constitutional amendments the Liberal Party may introduce in Congress until the government agrees to seek the means to repeal Article No 120 of the Constitution.

The Conservative interparliamentary board, the advisory organ of the National Directorate [DNC], approved that decision at a meeting held yesterday in Bogota.

The proposal was approved with 74 votes in favor and 18 votes against, imposing the "hard-line" policy led by Caldas Senator Omar Yepes Alzate.

The same document asks those who belong to boards of directors of state agencies that are linked to the executive branch to resign immediately.

The Conservatives went along with a proposal by former President Misael Pastrana Borrero of not accepting mayoral appointments. They extend that stance to cover all other administrative posts, including technical institutes and embassies.

The decision by the interparliamentary board is not binding on the DNC, but owing to the level of representation of that board, its recommendations must be accepted as the party's official policies.

Based on that decision, the Conservative Party begins to adamantly oppose the government of President Virgilio Barco Vargas. Until now, that government has appointed ministers and governors of the Liberal Party because the Conservatives refused to participate in the government.

President Barco Vargas has announced his willingness to appoint mayors who belong to the political sectors that won the elections in different municipalities. However, the Conservative Party's decision not to accept those appointments will radically change the president's plan.

Besides refusing to accept those posts, the Conservatives turned down posts in technical institutes and embassies. The Conservative presence during the current administration will be reduced to lower-ranking posts.

The Conservative Party also announced that it will vote against amendments introduced by the Liberal Party which, judging by the announcements President Barco Vargas has made on the subject, will be numerous. [passage omitted]

The Conservative Party feels that repealing Article No 120 involves the creation of a statute of guarantees for the opposition. One of the central aspects of this statute would include access to the state's news media and the actual implementation of the administrative career to give job stability to public employees. [passage omitted]

OFFICIALS INVESTIGATING OCHOA CASE THREATENED

PA311827 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The two officials appointed by the attorney general of the nation to investigate why Cartagena Customs Judge Fabio Pastrona Hoyos Vasquez decided to release Jorge Luis Ochoa -- charged with being a narcotics trafficker and smuggler of fighting bulls -- have received death threats, sources from the Attorney General's Office have disclosed.

The delegate of the attorney general in Cartagena, Elsa Saavedra de Guette, said she has received threatening phone calls from men.

She told Radio Cadena Nacional that one of the anonymous callers told her: "Keep getting involved in this, and you will see that we will screw you."

She said she has no special protection and the judiciary police guards she had at her office have been withdrawn.

It was also confirmed in Bogota that another investigator of the Attorney General's Office, Carlos Antonio Osuna, has received death threats.

The investigation of Judge Pastrana Hoyos was ordered when the Justice Ministry reported it had instructed the judge to keep Ochoa detained, as his extradition had been requested by the United States on charges of narcotics trafficking. Pastrana Hoyos was removed from his post last week by the Customs Superior Tribunal. Another request had been made by the 11th District criminal judge of Medellin.

It was officially learned in Bogota that Carlos Antonio Osuna, special agent of the Attorney General's Office in charge of reviewing the case of the customs judge, has received death threats.

Likewise, it was proven that the dossier of the smuggling charges against Ochoa Vasquez does not include Official Notes Nos 14511 and 14567 dated 17 July 1986 from the Justice Ministry that notified the judge he should not release the alleged narcotics trafficker, as his extradition had been requested by the U.S. Government.

Likewise, it was learned that Judge Fabio Pastrana Hoyos sent an official note to the 11th district criminal judge of Medellin requesting background on Ochoa Vasquez and information on whether he could be released, but surprisingly enough, this note and the reply were all processed in a record and unusual period of time, only 2 days.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAYS STROESSNER ALIVE, WELL

PY022335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2313 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Asuncion, 2 Sep (EFE) -- Anibal Fernandez, the official spokesman for President Alfredo Stroessner, said the president "enjoys iron health." According to foreign news media, the Paraguayan president who is 73 years old is ill.

A Mexican TV channel today carried a "flash report" that "Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner had apparently died," providing no further details.

Fernandez, presidential under secretary of information, stated that "this is the umpteenth piece of absurd, irresponsible and malevolent information about President Stroessner's health and its only objective is to distort Paraguay's image."

He added: "Paraguay enjoys peace and tranquillity thanks to President Stroessner's iron health; government affairs can therefore be conducted without concern."

The presidential spokesman recalled that on 1 September President Stroessner dedicated the new Baptist Hospital facilities in Asuncion and today dedicated a new hotel in downtown Asuncion.

Other official circles asked about the president's health confirmed that "Stroessner enjoys good health, is in good spirits and takes long walks every morning before going to his office."

JAMMING MAY CAUSE RADIO STATION TO CLOSE

PY262033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Asuncion, 26 Aug (AFP) -- Paraguayan journalist Humberto Rubin, owner of Radio Nanduti, told AFP today that he may have to close his radio station due to the government's unrelenting jamming of its programs.

Speaking during one of the long breaks caused by jammed Radio Nanduti programs, Rubin said: I cannot understand how high-ranking government officials can continue to talk about democracy while constitutional rights are being systematically violated.

He said he is on the verge of bankruptcy after sponsors, who have been also under government pressure, rushed to withdraw their commercials.

Nervous and tired by the daily jamming, Rubin said that it is not possible to work in this manner and the government should close his radio if it is so irritated by it. The government prefers the strong jamming to slowly kill the radio, he said.

Reports on exiled Domingo Laino and on the official suspension of the Ypacarai International Music Festival are particularly maddening to the person who is jamming the station. Whenever we try to talk about these issues, he seems to suffer an attack and he jams our programs for 10 to 30 minutes, Rubin added.

The jamming began in May, a few days after the radio was attacked twice by gangs of intoxicated people who chanted slogans in support of President Stroessner. The attackers, among whom Rubin identified several high-ranking officials, shattered glasses and destroyed the doors of the transmitter building.

The jamming ended for 20 days in July, during a brief visit by Robert Gelbard, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for American republic affairs.

PLRA LEADER GOES UNDERGROUND TO AVOID ARREST

PY291911 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional Television in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From the "Court Report" section by Atilio Viera]

[Text] A spokesman of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has announced that PLRA leader Miguel Abdon Saguier, against whom a criminal judge has issued an arrest warrant, will go underground. The spokesman said Saguier has no intention of appearing before a Paraguayan court.

The spokesman noted that Saguier will not turn himself in to face the charge brought against him by the attorney general for having violated Law 209 on the defense of public order and Article 39 of the Constitution [which describe the crime of sedition].

EXILED LABOR LEADER RETURNS AFTER 28 YEARS

PY282031 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Aug 86 p 14

[Text] Julio Etcheverry, one of the secretaries general of the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers [CPT] in exile, returned last week after 28 years in exile.

EL DIARIO interviewed Etchevery, 58, who said that "we have not come with a gun under our poncho. We have come with what we believe is the truth. We intend to present it openly and frankly to the workers and the national institutions so we can really help to find a democratic solution for our country."

[Reporter] What steps did you take to come back?

[Etcheverry] I am returning to the country by my legitimate right under the Constitution. Article 56 establishes that all Paraguayans have the right to freely enter or leave the country.

[Reporter] But didn't the governmet oppose to your entry?

[Etcheverry] I wrote to the Justice and Labor Ministery saying I was coming and the ILO wrote to the national government, and here I am.

[Reporter] Have you tried before?

[Etcheverry] Yes, we tried before. We met with the former labor minister, but we never obtained an answer. This time I did not ask for permission. I came in directly and there was no oppositon.

[Reporter] What is the reason of your presence in the country?

[Etcheverry] Apart from the fact that I have always wanted to return to my country, I am carrying a document as the secretary general of the CPT in exile. It was prepared by our organization and covers all aspects of our national life. We are deeply worried about the political, social, economic, and labor situation of the country. We believe that the time has come for the Paraguayan people to be honest with themselves. We believe that the time has come to calm down and seek a solution to the very serious problems confronting our country. We want to present our point of view to all sectors of society in the hope of attaining the well-being that we all want. We dream of a free labor movement in Paraguay.

[Reporter] Can you tell us what the proposals are?

[Etcheverry] I prefer to wait for a few days, perhaps until Monday or Tuesday, to release them in a meeting with the press.

[Reporter] Tell us about the CPT in exile.

[Etcheverry] We belong to a group of labor leader that went into exile after the workers' strike of 1958. The general secretariat has been functioning for 2 years now. It was in Uruguay before. We have auxiliary organizations in various parts of the world. They are staffed by fellow Paraguayan workers who suffered the same misfortune.

[Reporter] Do they also think of coming back?

[Etcheverry] Of course. We all want to return to our country permanently and work for a free and demoncratic labor organization as a developing factor of our society.

[Reporter] How do you view the present Paraguayan labor organization?

[Etcheverry] It is disastrous and complex. Disastrous, because here we must start from zero if we want to have a free and democratic labor organization. Labor here looks as if it were coming out of a war.

[Reporter] Tell us about your background as a labor leader.

[Etcheverry] I started in the labor struggle when I was a worker in the Censi and Pirotta sugar mill in my home town of Benjamin Aceval. I obtained my first experience there. I became a delegate to the CPT which I helped to begin in 1951. In 1953 I became member of the Executive Board as press and propaganda secretary and editoir of La Voz del Trabajo and held those positons until I went into exile. Later I worked for the free and democratic continental labor movement. I was secretary general of the ICFTU for 5 years in Mexico, andrepresentative of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in several countries of the world.

[Reporter] Will you work actively in the labor movement here, and, given the circumstances, would you accept a nomination to head a labor union?

[Etcheverry] I will probably be active in labor but I have no aspirations. I believe that young Paraguayan workers have the right to work their way up to leadership.

WAR MINISTER DENIES NAVY PRESENCE IN PERU

PY022359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2042 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Peruvian War Minister General Jorge Flores today said he "categorically" rejects the allegations that Argentine Navy "advisers" were in Ayacucho when eight journalists were murdered in the Andean Village of Uchurajay.

Flores stressed that the Argentine presence was not possible because previous authorization from Congress is necessary for the Navy advisers to enter the country and the authorization was never granted.

He argued that the Armed Forces took political and military control of the Ayacucho emergency zone at the end of 1982, only a short time before the brutal murders of the journalists, which occurred in January 1983. The Minister repeated: "There were no foreigners present in Ayacucho."

The presumed presence of Navy "advisers" in Ayacucho was reported on 27 August by Peruvian Journalist Association President Juan Vicente Requejo, who added that the eight journalists were assassinated because they had found out about the "advisers." Raquejo said he received confirmation of the foreign military presence from a journalist in Ayacucho.

The minister added that the president of the Journalist Association should prove his accusation before the Court investigating the deaths of the journalists at Uchurajay. He also said no military personnel are involved in the case of the arms contraband transported by the Danish ship Pia Vesta.

The U.S. arms trader, David Duncan, told the Peruvian press the arms were bought by the Army and Navy.

Flores stressed the allegation was not true and the Peruvian military personnel have nothing to do with the case. He said he was "worried and hurt" because the country's press "give credit" to an arms trader who is trying "to cover up his wrong doings." He added he knew there is a retired Peruvian captain nammed Coppo, apparently working with Duncan, but he has nothing to do with the Peruvian Armed Forces at the present time.

COLOMBIAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS HIJACK SMALL AIRPLANE

PY012134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 1 Sep (AFP) -- The police today reported in Lima that two Colombian drug traffickers yesterday hijacked a small aircraft which was on its way from Uchiza to Tarapoto in the Amazonic San Martin Department. The hijackers forced the pilot to change direction and head for Leticia in Colombia. The attempt failed when the airplane ran out of fuel.

Using assumed names, the two presumed drug traffickers -- whose real identities were not revealed -- rented a small airplane from the Aerotaxi Iberico Company at Uchiza airport to go to Tarapoto.

However -- 15 minutes after take off -- the pilot, Jorge Lopez, was forced to change direction and head for the Colombian border toward a presumed clandestine airstrip near Leticia.

After flying for 3 hours, the pilot warned he had run out of fuel and would have to make an emergency landing on one of the Amazon river banks between the towns of Nauta and San Fernando, 10 minutes from Iquitos, the capital of Loreto Department.

When one of the drug traffickers left to get fuel, the Peruvian pilot managed to escape and reported the situation to the local authorities. The police then chased the hijackers who managed to flee into the jungle, the source stated.

GC CHIEF CRITICIZES POLICE REORGANIZATION

PY021153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Civil Guard (GC) Director General Carlos Barreto has openly criticized the reorganization of the police forces carried out by the Peruvian Government. He leveled the criticism in a speech which some news media regarded today as a "challenge" to the government decision.

In the speech -- delivered last Saturday in Lima to mark the 113th anniversary of the Civil Guard -- Gen Barreto said that "the Civil Guard approved the loss of identity," but that the unification should not have been conducted by "authorities foreign" to the police.

Gen Barreto made these comments in the presence of Peruvian First Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez, who is the acting president during the absence of Alan Garcia, who is currently in Zimbabwe participating in the summit of the Nonaligned Movement. Also present at the ceremony were: Interior Minister Abel Salinas; Senate President Armando Villanueva; and, Chamber of Deputies President Fernando Leon de Vivero, all of whom are members of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], the ruling party in Peru.

According to press reports, Barreto addressed Sanchez, stating: "Mr President, let no one believe that by speaking this way I am violating the Constitution. I have served the institution for more than 36 years, and I have the duty of giving an opinion on police issues, because a policeman also has brains."

Sanchez, also a senator, had only a few hours earlier assumed the presidency ad interim. He responded in his speech that although it is true that everyone has a right to express an opinion, "it must be expressed in a proper way and fashion and at the proper time." Sanchez stressed that the government aimed to unity the police forces because the country "is not an archipelago of isolated institutions but an iron unity."

The GC director general also said: "Subordinates must obey their own chiefs and not people foreign to the institution," adding that administration autonomy is necessary.

According to comments made by the interior minister, the three police forces -- namely the Civil Guard, the Republican Guard, and the Peruvian Investigative Police -- will merge, and 12 police districts will be established throughout Peru under a single chief.

Luis Alberto Sanchez stated that there is no animosity against the GC and that the reorganization decision was based on functional criteria.

POLICE STATIONS ATTACKED IN LIMA, OTHER CITIES

PY310150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1739 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 30 Aug (EFE) -- Subversives last night hurled explosive devices against two police stations in Lima and against another in the neighboring town of Chosica. A weighing station for trucks was also attacked in Lima. Several other attacks took place last night in Lima, especially against police posts. The attacks caused damage, but no casualties.

Meanwhile, in a Lima neighborhood the police detained an alleged former member of the Colombian guerrilla group "M-19."

An intensive shoot-out took place during the attack on the police station in Yerbateros, and the police reported that two of the attackers were arrested.

According to reports received today in Lima, presumed "Shining Path" members attacked a gas station on the outskirts of Huanta, in Ayacucho, early yesterday morning. The bomb attack destroyed four gasoline pumps and the guard post, but there were no casualties.

According to the government newspaper LA CRONICA, in an operation in "Villa El Salvador," a popular district in Lima, the police detained sociology student Erneseo Soto, alias "Comrade Pablo." According to the newspaper, some letters addressed to the "M-19," the "Alfaro Lives" detachment of the "American Battallion" were found on him. According to this report, Ernesto Soto has been a member of the "M-19" for 13 months, and several types of firearms were found in his house.

Soto is related to two Peruvians expelled from Colombia for seditious activities: Herbert David Vicanco and Laureano Chocano, the government newspaper reported.

According to LA CRONICA, the police also detained nine other terrorist suspects in the so-called "red zone" in southern Lima. The newspaper LA VOZ reported today about an operation carried out in Lima's Zone of Collique, in which "hooded members of the military raided houses." The military thoroughly searched the houses, apparently looking for evidence of the presence of terrorists.

In the city of Lambayeque in northern Peru, six hooded and heavily armed presumed members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, entered the "Pedro Ruiz Gallo University" and "gave a 1/2 hour lecture" on terrorist activities, the newspaper HOY reported today.

SANGUINETTI PROPOSES AMNESTY LAW FOR MILITARY

PY290315 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Address to the nation by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on 28 August -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The executive branch today submitted to Congress a pacification bill that is complementary to the one approved in March 1985.

It is essential for people to understand that in keeping with its commitment the government has worked so the country may achieve a (?peaceful transition) and continue to do so. (?We shall strive to achieve this goal) by rebuilding democracy and by achieving the development of the country through peaceful means without allowing ourselves to be disturbed by past passions. [passage omitted]

Many say that it is unjust to grant amnesty to the military and policemen when subversives have paid dearly for their crimes. But I say that we are confronting the issue now, and that it must be resolved now, because we must restore democracy now. We are discussing the issue now but if we continue discussing things of the past we shall never be able to build the future.

I add that this argument for apparent justice is not valid either, because when we granted amnesty to subversives we closed investigations on numerous crimes that were perpetrated by them, crimes for which no one was ever sent to jail. There are still 22 homicides, horrible crimes, that have not been solved. [passage omitted]

It is clear then that many people were not punished. But it is even clearer that the issue under discussion now is that we must look forward, that we must pacify the country as Uruguayans have traditionally done. Uruguay has always had amnesties to end these situations. We must turn the page. This is what Uruguay has done since 1825, at the end of each war, at the end of every confrontation, at the end of every coup d'etat, each of which was filled not only with confrontations but also with beheadings and attacks. This is part of our history, a history that says there was also an (?amnesty enforced). Was not this what Spain did after Franco, after a war, and after 40 years of a harsh dictatorship? This is what Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez told us here on Uruguayan television when he said that there comes a time when we must turn the page or the country will continue to (?live in the past). [passage omitted]

Before ending this speech I would like to allude to my triple condition as president of the Republic, commander in chief of the armed and police forces, and a simple Uruguayan citizen.

In my capacity as president, I inform all of you that I regret not having the legal power to resolve this situation, but I nonetheless assume my entire moral and political responsibility. We are not acting recklessly. We are acting after profound reflection, after many discussions and much thinking. We are aware and are convinced that today this is the safest path and the one that offers the least risk to the country. This is what truly matters, because this is the first responsibility of any government. A government is not in power to do what it wants or to do simple and easy things but to do what it must and above all to safeguard the peace of the country so freedom may truly prevail. I hereby assume complete responsibility for this decision.

I ask only that political parties discuss this issue in a noble manner and act without partisan selfishness. I ask each legislator to assume his responsibility. This is a national issue. It is not a partisan affair. There is no reason to dogmatize the situation in a political confrontation. We are only trying to find a path to the future.

As commander in chief of the armed and police forces I tell you that I am at peace with myself and that I am proud to be leading the same Armed Forces, which as a political leader I confronted in past years. Today I have obtained only disciplined subordination from the Armed Forces and above all a decisive spirit to support the democratic outcome.

To those who try to divide the Armed Forces or to undermine the morale of these forces, I assure them that I will struggle with all my power so they will not succeed in their objectives and will always be ready to act if the (?situation demands).

To those who still have fears about the future attitude of the Armed Forces, I assure them that the Armed Forces are demanding only tranquillity and that a pacification law will simply make them more willing to continue dedicating their efforts to their professional activities. In the name of the Armed Forces and of the executive branch, I assume responsibility in this regard. [passage omitted]

The government is doing its duty at this time. We propose a solution in a decisive manner, with faith, and with calmness. We are proposing a change, a clear path, a firm path, that although controversial, is a clear and firm path along which we know we shall be able to achieve a future filled with peace and tranquillity.

We trust and we are confident that all of you will also support this proposal so that no one will have regrets in the future or experience again the unfortunate things we have already experienced, at a time in which we are touching with our hands a different, free, and respected Uruguay, one that is opened to the world, a Uruguay that is (?clean) and has a culture that is alive; a peaceful Uruguay that has many possibilities of achieving a better future.

VIEWS ON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGNS, DEA ACTIVITIES

De la Madrid: 'Progress Evident'

FL012258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1819 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The progress made in Mexico's fight against drug traffic is evident, President Miguel de la Madrid said as he noted that the activities being undertaken by the government are increasingly greater and proportionally superior to those of other countries.

De la Madrid said that in so doing the country fulfills its share in this bitter struggle in which the activities of drug trafficking are being financed and carried out by well organized international criminals.

Nevertheless, Mexico has been the target of diverse pressures from abroad because the actions we have been undertaking are not sufficiently efficient to combat these illegal activities. [passage omitted]

In this struggle, he said, the people are paying with their lives because, since "Operation Condor" began, the army has suffered 392 casualties. In 1985, 10 agents of the federal judicial police were killed, a sacrifice which constitutes an example of honesty and valor. [passage omitted]

The president announced that on 28 May of this year a federal law aimed at preventing and sanctioning torture had been enacted, an action which demonstrates the political and juridical will of rejecting practices that harm human dignity and offend society. [passage omitted]

De la Madrid said the office of the attorney general works in coordination with the federation's states, which is consistent with the requirements of fast and expeditious justice and with the policy of decentralization of national affairs.

He indicated that the Armed Forces guarantee domestic security and the defense of integrity, independence, and sovereignty of the nation so that development may be attained in different areas. [passage omitted] The Armed Forces continue developing their technology to avoid foreign dependence.

Attorney General on Campaign

PA292216 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez said in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, today that the campaign against drug trafficking has yielded very positive results. He reported that 4 and 1/2 tons of drugs have been confiscated during the past 8 months. Such results had not been achieved in the past 10 years. He said that this illustrated the current administration's efforts against drug trafficking. He also said that the program against drug traffic and dependence being executed in the border zones is to be included in the campaign for the rest of the country. The program, in which the federal and municipal governments and the general public participate, aims at preventing Mexican youth from involvement with this social vice.

Referring to the incident involving DEA agent Victor Cortez, Garcia Ramirez said that this event will not harm the good relations between Mexico and the United States because a respectful and valuable relationship exists. He said that in this struggle against drug trafficking, each agency will operate in its own territory and within its own responsibilities.

Garcia Ramirez was interviewed after a ceremony in which the attorney general's office delivered four aircraft to the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat's general customs directorate at the Monterrey airport.

'Pretext for Intervention'

PA292022 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Aug 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Drug Traffic -- A Pretext for Interventionist Practices"]

[Text] For some time the drug traffic problem has gone from being the topic of newspaper headlines to becoming a national and foreign policy issue. Some of the reasons for this change are the increase in the drug use in the United States -- the main world market for these products -- and the proliferation of such illicit as well as profitable businesses in the United States and in several countries in Latin America -- as well as in the world in general -- which currently produce and export various drugs. The increase in the international traffic explains the international efforts to fight it.

The reason drug trafficking has become a political issue is that the U.S. circles of power want to use drug trafficking as a weapon of political pressure against the Latin American countries. In this way, they have gone beyond the bounds of police work, trying to justify their interventionist actions under the legal cover of halting the illegal traffic.

The meddling by U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency police agents in various Latin American countries, violating their national sovereignty, falls within that area. This type of action has been cause for scandal on two occasions. The first occurred with the death of agent Enrique Camarena a few months ago. Camarena's death was used as a pretext for the so-called interception action at the U.S. border. The second occurred in the last few days with agent Victor Cortez' charge that he was tortured by Mexican policemen in Jalisco State.

Independent of the police investigation into the treatment of any citizen of Mexico or of any other country, Mexicans view the intervention of foreign police agents in the national territory as inadmissible. From the legal standpoint, the Mexican Constitution, the country's highest law, explicitly establishes that the Attorney General's Office and the Judicial Police are in charge of pursuing crime in the national territory.

From the political viewpoint, President De la Madrid has clearly stated that Mexico can, on its own, act against the crimes committed within its territory and that it does not need any other country's help in fighting the drug trade.

The issue deserves an in-depth investigation because the Senate, which is responsible for reviewing international treaties, has reported there is no agreement with the United States that permits U.S. policemen to act in our territory. According to reports from abroad, the practice of granting diplomatic visas to such agents is an inherited one.

Nevertheless, it is time for the matter to be investigated carefully. The public must be thoroughly informed. Any action which damages national sovereignty and which is carried out for interventionist reasons must end.

Sepulveda on DEA activities

FL012330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2004 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The administration of justice belongs solely and exclusively to the government, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda noted in response to a question on the activities of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. In an interview at the Palace of the Legislature, where he attended the Fourth Presidential Report, Sepulveda said the agreements with the United States on drug trafficking deal solely and exclusively with the exchange of information. He said the agreements exclude any type of police activities on the part of DEA agents. [passage omitted]

The foreign secretary said the President will clearly outline the government's internationalist theses in his address before the UN General Assembly on 24 September.

Sepulveda Amor announced that the president will pay official visits to Japan and the People's Republic of China next November. [passage omitted] He also confirmed that he will meet with eight foreign ministers of the Contadora group and its support group in New York on 22 September. He added that the reason for the meeting is to design a scheme of cooperation in the pacification of Central America as well as cooperation among Latin American countries.

Columnists: 'Expel' DEA

PA282019 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL 25 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Sergio Iracheta: "We Found the DEA!"]

[Text] The most unconstitutional presence of the oft-mentioned DEA in our (we still believe, independent) country has soured approximately 80 million people.... Moreover, it has perplexed our secretary of foreign relations and our attorney general.

While we feel our stomach turning because of the big fuss over such a flagrant violation of our national sovereignty, the foreign secretariat coolly states that there is no agreement between Mexico and the United States allowing gringo police units to operate here, and the Attorney General's office said that the Mexican drug agents can handle their job without the help of any foreigners. At any rate, the DEA is definitely not authorized and, of course, not needed... but, it is here.

After having to endure the disgusting presence of vermin like "tortured" Victor Cortez, our authorities now tell us they found out that the DEA should not be operating this side of the Rio Bravo. The only thing lacking to reach the pinnacle of bureaucratic bungling would be if Tlatelocan [tlateloca] Bernardo Sepulveda Amor were to ask Sergio Garcia Ramirez if the DEA officials in question are his guests, and if Sergio were to answer that he tolerated them simply because he thought they were Bernardo's buddies.

The situation calls for a remedy, even if it is belated. It is urgent that we place the oft-mentioned DEA agents on the border and give them a good kick on their behinds so they land on the other side... where they never should have left. But, let us do it now.

MINISTER SIGNS COSTA RICAN TRADE AGREEMENT

PA010414 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Aug 86 p A-1

[Text] Commerce and Industries Minister Jose Bernardo Cardenas and Costa Rican Economy and Commerce Minister Luis Diego Escalante have signed documents regarding the Free Trade and Preferential Exchange Treaty. This treaty was signed following broad discussion by the members of the Permanent Mixed Committee.

Through these documents Costa Rica pledges to try to eliminate--within 30 calendar days, starting 29 August--the temporary 2-percent surcharge levied on the import of Panamanian products included in the Free Trade Treaty.

Costa Rica also pledges to try to eliminate the new 3-percent tax which is imposed on the customs value of Panamanian products included in the Free Trade and Preferential Exchange Treaty.

Authorities here will adopt equivalent compensatory measures if Costa Rica does not abide by these agreemets.

The ceremony took place at the Holiday Inn's Presidential Suite.

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS -- Industrial exports increased 29.4 percent during the first half of 1986. This means that an additional 7 million balboas of manufactured goods were exported during the first 6 months of this year compared to 1985. The FOB value of exports during this period totalled 31,005,479 balboas. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Aug 86]

MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS DESTROYED -- During the Mary and Jane Phase II Operation, which lasted from 22 to 26 August, units of the Defense Forces destroyed 31 hectares of marijuana plantations on Rey and Pedro Gonzalez Islands. Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Armijo supervised the operation. [Summary] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 6B, 7B, PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE UNWILLING TO CHANGE PLACE, DATE OF TALKS

PA310437 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today said that he is not willing to change the place or date of the third round of talks in the dialogue process. He said that Sesori was proposed by the insurgent representatives and accepted by the government commission. The president said he pledged to provide security for the rebel commanders and facilitate their arrival at Sesori.

[Begin Duarte recording] The truth is that we have not changed or played around. This is serious. We have propoosed a meeting to discuss and define our search for peace. They proposed Sesori, and we accepted it. If they made a mistake and have now decided that they chose an unsuitable place, it is their problem. We are not willing to play around and change the proposal. We will stick to Sesori as the meeting place. We will also stick to the agreed date. The meeting will be held on 19 September. Keep in mind that the document [words indistinct] I said it must be of common accord by the two sides. We do pledge -- and this is absent from the document -- personally and backed by the Armed Forces, to provide all the necessary security so that we can meet at Sesori on 19 September to search for peace. [end recording]

Regarding remarks by San Salvador Auxiliary Bishop Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez that the Constitution might constitute an obstacle to the dialogue process and that it would be necessary to revise it, President Duarte said:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] They must join the democratic process. As soon as they have done so, we can do all that is necessary, not only change laws or grant amnesty or whatever, but make all those amendments that the Constitution indicates. The Constitution even describes how amendments are to be effected. Amendments can be effected in two ways: one, by introducing motions during the first assembly. Once they have been approved at the first assembly, a second constituent assembly is convened. Amendments can then be approved by 45 votes. [passage indistinct] Two, I think Msgr Rosa's view is morally right. May I stress this. He thinks about peace. He thinks that the value of peace is above any other values. This, however, jeopardizes the country's institutionality and all the efforts that we have made for 12 years to make progress in the democratic process.

Do you feel that what we hear at this moment would have been heard in 1978 or 1979? In front of the presidential palace, some workers shout and even insult the president. Do you think that this would have been possible in 1978, 1979, or a number of years ago? It is possible today because the country is changing, because the democratic process is transforming the country. This has cost the Armed Forces and people blood, lives, and suffering. It is unfair for human rights to be destroyed. The defense of the democratic process is linked to the defense of the Constitution. I am the president of the republic because the Constitution so establishes and because the nation wants it and democracy permits it. The moment constitutional law is broken, I would cease to be president. Therefore, no dialogue could take place because there would be no one to talk to. This is why I feel that, in practive, Msgr Rosa Chavez is mistaken.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] amnesty considered for political prisoners. As for international relations, you said last week that the government could back the cost of the U.S. aid for [words indistinct].

[Duarte] In the first place, I want to tell you that, right up to this moment, I have not received the corresponding document from the monsignor. This is not his fault, however. He told me he would speak to me the day before yesterday. But I was scheduled to attend five meetings simultaneously on the same day to discuss problems. But I have not been asked. I wonder why the Salvadoran reporters are not concerned over the drought that the country is suffering from. This phenomenon is much more serious than anything else. We have a full plan to tackle this problem, but I have not been asked about this. I have asked the monsignor to let me make some arrangments amid all my appointments and see if I can make some time in order to talk. I have not had the time to talk to him. This is why I am not aware of the proposal. Once I have received the proposal, I will consider it and give an answer.

On two consecutive occasions, the Armed Forces commanders have fully backed the president of the republic in the search for a solution to this problem.

[Reporter] Regarding the amnesty for the political prisoners and the aid for the counterrevolutionaries?

[Duarte] I have not had the time for this. I was supposed to release [words indistinct], but I have not had the time. If you wait for me here, I will send for her [not further identified] to deliver her to her relatives and you. I would do it very gladly. This government's mind and strength lie in its genuineness, respect for law, and the concept that liberty and justice are above all other objectives. We have been reviewing all pending cases. Whenever I encounter a case in which the inmate can be released despite some measure of guilt, the person is released to show our tolerance. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ALLUDES TO POSSIBLE HELP FOR CONTRAS

PA300222 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2249 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 29 Aug (DAP) -- According to President Jose Napoleon Duarte, El Salvador could help Nicaraguan rebels, although he did not clarify what this support could be. The Salvadoran president was questioned at midday today by reporters when he attended to the swearing in of three new cabinet ministers for the posts of public works, economy, and foreign trade.

Duarte said: "El Salvador has never given the contras support and will always continue to seek peaceful ways for Nicaragua to reincorporate itself in the democratic process of Central America." Duarte added: "El Salvador does not agree with the training of 'contras' on its territory, unless Nicaragua does not understand, but we shall continue to do everything possible."

He said that, on the other hand, the Sandinists continued to provide a "sanctuary for the Salvadoran guerrillas, for all the insurgents, and also support these movements in every sense." [passage omitted]

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON CASUALTIES IN MORAZAN

PA291244 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Radio Venceremos continues to report on the failure of the enemy operation in Morazan. In the area of [name indistinct], Joateca, enemy troops suffered one casualty when a revolutionary mine exploded. During this cast, Radio Venceremos has reported on a total of 23 casualties inflicted on enemy troops during recent actions agaisnt this operation in Morazan. Vides Casanova's troops have suffered 23 casualties in our heroic territory in Morazan Department. What is the purpose of having 30,000 troops strengthening this operation when they cannot stop our actions of [word indistinct] sabotage, and of recruiting the people in the struggle of the people?

FMLN'S SAMAYOA INTERVIEWED ON MEXICO TALKS

PA311907 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1430 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Interview with FMLN leader Salvador Samayoa, member of the FMLN-FDR delegation to meeting with government delegation in Mexico City, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Companero Salvador Samayoa, what were the government's arguments regarding the topics the FMLN-FDR regarded as fundamental in the preparations for the third round of talks, particularly the argument they used to reject the proposal to hold the third dialogue meeting in San Salvador?

[Samayoa] The objection of Duarte's envoys to the Mexico City meeting regarding the FMLN-FDR proposal to hold the meeting in San Salvador was ludicrous. Their argument was that the mobilization of popular sectors that would take place if the meeting was in San Salvador would lead to a confrontation between the groups supporting the government and those supporting the FMLN-FDR. They argued that the people are very near the point of frustration regarding their expectations about the dialogue and peace in El Salvador, and that holding the meeting in San Salvador would create a climate of heightened expectations, political pressure, and popular mobilization. They concluded that if no results were obtained the people would be frustrated. Those were the two basic arguments of the government delegation.

That position is untenable and ludicrous. To argue that the Salvadoran workers will clash over the dialogue meeting shows bad faith or that the Duarte administration has no grasp of workers' aspirations or of their political awareness and maturity. There may indeed be segments of society that are [words indistinct], but they do want peace and dialogue. The working class would have supported the meeting if San Salvador had been chosen as the site for the meeting. The workers would have participated in it, and they would not have committed the mistake of clashing as a result of that meeting. That argument is preconceived, ill-intentioned, and untenable. The argument that the Salvadoran people are close to frustration in connection with the dialogue is also untenable; it is the reverse. There has been a process of growing political awareness, mobilization, and support among all popular sectors, among broad segments of Salvadoran society. Not only the workers' organizations, but also the political parties, including the moderate right-wing parties, and social organizations of various political and ideological orientation have closed ranks over the past several months to support the resumption of the dialogue and the struggle for peace.

The government's position was totally defensive. This is understandable, because they want to prevent large-scale concentrations of workers, mobilizations, and political pressure at all cost, because they know the workers would make demands on the government, which has done nothing for the people in the 2 years that Duarte has been president. All it has brought is more unemployment, hunger, poverty, economic, social, and political crises, more dependence on the United States, and a dialogue that has been interrupted for almost 2 years The government knows that all the measures it adopts are unpopular. That is why they are afraid and panicky in the face of a popular mobilization. That is the real reason they do not want the dialogue to take place in San Salvador. There is a greater concentration of people and more organization in San Salvador.

[Reporter] The government delegation refused to discuss important topics regarding the dialogue preparations. They only sought agreement on the date and place of the meeting Why did the Duarte delegation refuse to discuss the agenda?

[Samayoa] The agenda is a key factor in the dialogue because it outlines the topics of discussion in the meeting. The Duarte administration knows that its stance on the possible topics for discussion is also untenable and ludicrous. They maintain that they want to discuss the incorporation of the FMLN-FDR into the democratic process. There is no democratic process. There is a situation of duality of power in El Salvador, in which the FMLN holds power through military, popular, territorial pressure. It is ridiculous that the government try to tell the FMLN-FDR that it must turn in its weapons and join a democratic process that does not exist. At present, there is less democracy than ever in El Salvador. By maintaining the position that only that topic be discussed, it is natural that they refuse to discuss other agenda points.

They know that the FMLN-FDR is striving to achieve a political solution to the armed conflict, to attempt to reach peace in El Salvador with justice and dignity. However, the government does not share that goal. At no point has Duarte sought to end the war with peace and dignity. All he wants is to make time for political purposes, putting out false propaganda about the alleged democratic process. Therefore, they refuse to discuss any topic other than the incorporation of the FMLN-FDR into the so-called democratic process. Duarte's envoys were unyielding. They said they were not authorized to discuss the agenda. That is a political position that does not really want peace or discussion of solutions to the conflict in which the Salvadoran people and the FMLN-FDR are engaged. They want to impose a political model on our fronts and on the people in which only the Christian Democrats, the Army, and the Yankees adopt decisions in El Salvador.

We have made it clear that every day we deal sharp blows to the puppet Army of which Napoleon Duarte claims to be commander in chief. How do they intend to achieve at the negotiating table what they have not achieved on the battlefields or by political means? They have never acquired a political and social base of support for their government. Far from it. The little political support they had has been dwindling over the past 2 years. Therefore, the government's stance of refusing to discuss the agenda shows the lack of true goodwill in the Duarte administration to work to find a just resolution to the Salvadoran conflict.

[Reporter] It is quite reasonable to call a truce during the peace meeting. The FMLN has called truces whenever it has held negotiations with the government. How important is a truce for the holding of the third round of talks? Why is the government so adamant in refusing to discuss this? How important is the demilitarization [of the meeting area]?

[Samayoa] The truce is vital to holding a high-level meeting between the government and our fronts. A meeting of that nature cannot be held unless military actions are suspended, at least during the duration of the meetings. It is inconceivable for the government delegation, our companero commanders, and the companeros who head the FDR and who would attend that meeting to move through large sections of the Salvadoran territory [words indistinct] local and foreign reporters who would cover the event. How would the popular sectors, workers organizations, and social groups who want to and should attend the meeting, move amid a climate and state of generalized warfare, in which military actions are taking place throughout the country and on all the highways? It is absurd. The meeting cannot be held under those conditions. That is why our fronts demand a truce during the days of the third round of talks. However, the government, in a new demonstration of its lack of goodwill regarding the dialogue and the participation of the various interest groups in the meeting, has refused to discuss a truce.

To us, the truce is important for two reasons. Basically, it is a security problem for the participants in the meeting, including the government and rebel delegations, for the people who will attend, and for newsmen as well. It also has political implications. A truce would be a demonstation of goodwill by the two parties, proof that they want to create appropriate conditions for the holding of a successful third round of talks. It is also important because it would serve to test the government's and the rebels' true control over their military forces. We have no problem in that regard. All of our military units and commanders immediately respond to the directives of the FMLN General Command. [Words indistinct] totally different. On many occasions the Duarte administration and Duarte personally have made commitments to hold a truce, and the military commanders, particularly those in the east of the nation, fail to abide by those directives. They obstructed a truce last Christmas, the evacuation of our disabled war companeros, and of the mayors who were exchanged last October. They obstructed the visit by Msgr Rivera y Damas [words indistinct], particularly his last visit to Perquin, in early August. Therefore it is a common occurence. The military commanders in the east customarily override the decisions that Duarte is allegedly empowered to adopt.

In refusing to call a truce Duarte is in fact showing that he lacks real power over the military. That is why he does not want to make a commitment on something that everyone, both in El Salvador and abroad, agrees is imperative for holding the dialogue meeting. Duarte's refusal to call a truce and to discuss it shows a lack of goodwill toward the search for peace and the holding of the dialogue meeting. It shows a lack of political competence and of real power over the Army.

They are also attempting to reject the demand for a demilitarized zone. This is essential for the meeting. If the meeting is to take place in Sesori -- and this is still subject to discussion, but let us assume the meeting will be in Sesori or any other comparable place -- the area must be demilitarized. This is a territory in dispute. There have been intense clashes in northern San Miguel [words indistinct] Sesori. The FMLN units permanently move through the Sesori area. The Army also moves through there.

[Samayoa] The FMLN rearguard is nearby. [words indistinct] How can the meeting be held in Sesori unless it is agreed to demilitarize the zone? One thing that could happen -- and this would be extremely dangerous and a grave irresponsibility on the part of the Duarte administration -- is that armed clashes could take place between the FMLN military units and the Armed Forces. That is why we proposed that the area be demilitarized within a radius of perhaps 5 or 10 km. When the La Palma meeting was held, an agreement was reached on delimitarizing the area. [words indistinct] Duarte is going from bad to worse. He had some power at the time of the La Palma meeting regarding this possibility. However, he is placing all kinds of obstacles in the way of the Sesori meeting. He is not creating appropriate conditions to hold the meeting. This also has political implications, because if the area is not demilitarized, and on the contrary, [words indistinct] government Army troops, this would obstruct the mobilization of the popular sectors and workers organizations that want to go to the place of the meeting. They would find roadblocks, perhaps clashes; government forces would intimidate them to discourage them from approaching the site of the meeting. These are political implications [words indistinct] popular participation [word indistinct] Duarte's refusal to demilitarize the area.

[Reporter] The government, through its propaganda, has tried to portray this as if all the efforts to coordinate the third meeting have been arranged. The FDR-FMLN has sustained that these agreements are still subject to discussion, that they are of a temporary nature. Could you explain [words indistinct] this situation to us?

[Samayoa] This is very important. I believe that everyone should clearly understand that Duarte and the delegates he sent to Mexico to meet with the FMLN-FDR never had the power; moreover, were not truly interested in discussing all the problems that should have been discussed to prepare the third round of talks. During the first journey, the first day of the meeting, that is on Wednesday, 20 August, we only worked 3 hours because the government delegation said it had to withdraw for consultations. The 2nd day of the meeting, the same thing happened: We worked only 3 hours for the same reason, and we reached the 3d day of meeting and practically the night of the last day, and we had not been able to reach agreements on any of the proposed points. In the end, the government only showed interest in choosing a place and a date, but with all the irresponsibility in which we [as heard] have been talking, it refused to discuss all the aspects regarding the security during the meeting, the agenda for the meeting, the coordination of a truce, it refused to discuss the demilitarization of the area and also refused to agree on the participation of the several sectors of the national life in this third round of talks.

Thus actually almost everything is still pending agreement. The place and the date are just two among many points and may not be the most important among the points on which we had to agree. This should be absolutely clear, and this has been stated in the report by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas: All matters regarding the security of the meeting, the mobilization, travel of the FMLN-FDR delegation to the place of the meeting are still pending. All questions related to the participation of the other sectors are also pending. The FMLN-FDR proposed vigorously, with great emphasis, with much fairness, because it was the people's general desire that there should be observers from the workers organization, observers from the political parties for this meeting. The government refused to agree on this, so this is also pending.

[Samayoa] We believe this is a maneuver they planned from the beginning. That is, they have acted with evil intentions by going to Mexico with only the goal of obtaining an agreement on the location and date, with no intention of discussing the rest of the matters that should have been prepared.

Our people have all the political maturity and consciousness to understand that the FMLN-FDR will not jeopardize the lives of its highest leaders, by surrendering or putting their security in the hands of the government's Armed Forces. We all know that we cannot trust the goodwill of these people to fulfill the agreements. The people also have all the political wisdom and political consciousness to defend the subjects that would be discussed in the third round of talks in case Duarte refused to discuss them in advance. If this happened, we would be going to the dialogue not knowing why we were going there. We would be attending the dialogue without having the subjects that would be discussed, and we would probably be going there to spend half of the time agreeing on what subjects would be discussed in the meeting. This would be absurd.

Moreover, it should be clear to the people that we also proposed that the third round of talks should be a meeting that lasted a minumum of 2 days, but Duarte stubbornly insisted that the meeting should last a maximum of 1 day. Therefore, if the meeting last only 1 day and we are going to spend half of the day discussing the agenda for the meeting, then it would be a failure and the government is to be blamed for this.

We already know that the pending points -- namely, the discussion of the agenada, the discussion of the military truce, the demilitarization of the area, the participation of the political and the social sectors -- are the main points that should have been discussed in a preparatory meeting, and practically all of them are pending for discussion. This is why the agreement on the location and date are not and cannot be definitive. This is why, in Msgr Rivera y Damas' report of the meeting, it is stated that the location and date are subject to modifications, obviously, independent of whether or not an agreement is reached on all the pending points. They are pending because the government did not want to discuss them. This is why a second preparatory meeting has been scheduled, to try to reach an agreement on all the pending points. Obviously, needless to say, in case we do not reach an agreement on all the pending points [words indistinct] to the celebration of the third meeting.

[Reporter] There was a [words indistinct] in this preparatory meeting held in Mexico which surprised our people, which was the participation of Mr Soriano, a member of the (?unions). Could you tell us, Companero Samayoa, what was Soriano's participation all about, and what was his stand during the meeting?

[Samayoa] Duarte sent MR Soriano to Mexico as a member of his delegation. He sent us a (?mockery) to make us believe that in his way he was permitting the participation of workers and their organizations in the dialogue. This was a lie because this man, as the workers organizations have publicly stated in El Salvador, does not represent the working class or the people's struggle and aspirations. Everyone know the ties of Mr Soriano with the Institute for the Development of Free Unionism, one of the worst institutions of Yankee imperialism. We all know that this institute has played an ill-fated role in its task to weaken the labor organizations and infiltrate and divide the workers' struggle. Mr Soriano is very close to the imperialist instrument: the counterinsurgency struggle.

The workers organizations [words indistinct] reported this when it was announced that Soriano was to be a member of Duarte's delegation to Mexico.

From the very beginning of the meeting in Mexico, the FMLN-FDR questioned this gentleman's presence in the meeting. To us, it was obvious that the government delegation had to be comprised of government officials who had the authority to enter into agreements on behalf of the government just as the FMLN-FDR representatives had to enter into agreements on behalf of our (?fronts') leadership. As far as I know, Mr Soriano is no government official and, therefore, he had nothing to do in that meeting as a government delegate.

However, it became evident that Mr Soriano and probably the clique he belongs to and represents are linked with and help -- a link and cooperation that is now barefaced and was unmasked -- the counterinsurgency plans of U.S. imperialism and Duarte himself.

Now, what was the nature of this man's participation? They tried to use him so that at a certain moment in the meeting he would speak on behalf of the Salvadoran workers. They tried to use him to argue against the FMLN-FDR demand to hold the meeting in San Salvador. They tried to use him to argue against the FMLN-FDR demand concerning the participation of the people's sectors. Regarding this issue, Soriano played an ill-fated role which became known to all workers because Soriano was used to defend Duarte's position that the workers organizations and all the country's political and social sectors must not participate in the dialogue. In other words, he played a role that is completely opposed to the just and legitimate aspiration and demand of all the people, which is to participate in the dialogue process and in the process to seek peace.

Mr Soriano was unmasked. His ties have been established. We do not think he can continue to claim that he represents the vorker's rights. Napoleon Duarte's maneuver was also unmasked.

[Reporter] You have talked about the people's participation during this interview. What message can you send to our people [words indistinct]?

[Samoyoa] The message to our people is that we must intensify the political struggle. But it must be a fighting [combativa] political struggle to demand the participation of all the workers and of all the people in the dialogue process, and, particularly, the participation of [words indistinct] El Salvador in the third dialogue. It is very important that the workers organizations send observers to the meeting so they can directly witness the political [words indistinct] positions of the Duarte government and the political [words indistinct] of the FMLN-FDR.

Therefore, all the workers and the people can clearly identify who is seeking peace with justice and dignity [words indistinct] and who is obstructing the peace process.

This is a struggle that must be intensified. [Words indistinct] for several weeks and publicly. But this struggle must be intensified now to make Duarte accept the workers' participation, which is legitimate. All the people must know that the FMLN-FDR will continue to fight to make the participation of all sectors a reality.

In addition, the people must intensify the political struggle to demand that the Duarte Government implement the military truce and demilitarization of the area where the meeting must be held [words indistinct] by Duarte's Armed Forces. The people must also demand the publication and discussion of the agenda that will be studied at the dialogue meeting. [Words indistinct] of general interest. Everyone must know what topics will be discussed in the third dialogue meeting. After knowing the topics to be discussed, the people can reach their own conclusions about the political views. The people can and must demand that the Duarte government [words indistinct] FMLN-FDR those topics that can lead to a just political solution and a peace with justice and dignity for all the people.

This is the message: Let's increase the combative struggle in all areas and demand that the Duarte regime take the dialogue seriously, discuss all the pending topics, made commitments concerning the participation of all the sectors in the dialogue, make commitments concerning the security that must be agreed upon for this meeting, and make the commitment to discuss, at the third dialogue the realistic and just way to lead the process toward the search for peace.

JORGE VILLACORTA REVIEWS BASES OF DIALOGUE

PA290420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Interview with Jorge Villacorta, member of the FDR-FMLN delegation to meeting with government delegation in Mexico City, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] It can be said that the preparatory meeting for the third dialogue lasted too long in comparison with its results. Can you give us the reason for this?

[Villacorta] Actually, we feel that the reason for the excessive length was in part that these people lacked a real [word indistinct] spirit of responsibility. I remember they were late the 1st day and we did not begin the meeting until 1700 and worked only 3 hours. We had to adjourn it at 2000 to [word indistinct] when we had just begun discussing formal aspects such as [word indistinct]. However, the main element was that. [Words indistinct] We had agreed that [word indistinct] news conference the next day. They told us they would not participate in the news conference because this was something the ambassador should do. They [words indistinct] arriving late at the meeting. The result was that we worked only 3 hours and 15 minutes again. In fact, the first 2 days should have presumably represented 16 hours ot two 8-hour shifts. In practice, these 2 days represented only 6 hours and 15 minutues of work.

The last day [words indistinct] 1300 in the afternoon, when they had a position already. The suspension on the 2d day was strictly for consultations. That is, one can surmise that these people had very little leeway to make decisions. They wanted to reduce the agreements and actually expressed surprise at the aspects we [words indistinct]. Our proposal called for discussing five major areas, which included security, the agenda, participants in the dialogue, and formalities, such as the place and date as well as the participation of the press and the remaining social forces. The said they were surprised and we found this strange because this was not our first meeting. We were seeking agreement on a third meeting. Consequently, this same [words indistinct] to agree to hold the meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo. Therefore, they could not claim to be surprised. At the bottom of this there was weakness on the part of the government. [Words indistinct] its inability to conclude agreements.

[Reporter] What was the position of the government and the FDR-FMLN during the discussions to select the venue of the meeting?

[Villacorta] The real objectives of the dialogue began to fall into focus at this stage. The government wants to keep the dialogue removed from public knowledge and devoid of participation by the various sectors. Their objective is to hold the dialogue in an isolated place. Why? They said it very clearly in July -- so the dialogue is not surrounded by a spectacular atmosphere -- which they call a show -- the spectacular atmosphere that it requires. The possibility that the national sectors will know what is being discussed frightens and terrifies them. It worries them to the extreme to have to reach agreements in front of witnesses or observers who can point out later that they are not fulfilling the agreements.

Their first objective is to hold the dialogue at a location that is totally inaccessible to the people. Their second objective is to hold it in a (?militarized) area, in an area under their absolute control so that, as they put it, the security of our leaders will be completely under the Army's control. The security is a problem for us as forces [words indistinct] out leaders [words indistinct]. They want to hold the meeting in a totally controlled and militarized place. That is why they have rejected the proposals to hold it in San Miguel (?or) Goteras as (?they) had suggested. Our proposal, instead, calls for holding it in wide open places where the people can be present and learn of our proposals. This was San Salvador. We insisted on San Salvador and they rejected all proposals we made with regard to San Salvador.

In view of this, we then suggested the possibility of holding it in eastern Salvador, in the area of Sesori, because [words indistinct] the security aspect even though it meant that the participation aspect would be sacrificed somewhat. In this sense, Sesori is located in an area where there is a permanent [word indistinct] of FMLN fighters. There is constant fighting in that area and it has an (?immediate) rearguard. The town is not under military control. It was not under military control at that moment. Therefore, this allows our forces to be present there and to provide (appropriate) security to out leaders. In other words [words indistinct] presence of the FMLN's forces. This is the other aspect we took into account.

We also feel that mechanisms could be established for better communications, for a better possibility of developing [words indistinct] the FMLN definitely insists on the indispensable principle of meeting the demand made by various sectors of the community. They want to participate in the dialogue as observers. We are going to insist on this, because it is something which different sectors are seeking. We definitely believe it will be beneficial to the dialogue, to the agreements, and to see that the agreements are complied with by the government, which usually does not live up to its commitments. For this reason we feel that to overcome some communication problems, we must have observers.

We also feel that it is necessary to have a truce and the demilitarization of the zone. To militarize the xone will only jeopardize the third round of talks. Sesori was accepted because of the conditions it offered. It was a demilitarized zone [words indistinct] I repeat, to militarize the zone and to have [words indistinct], which is what they are doing, is to destroy the few favorable conditions for the dialogue.

We must not forget that the site where the dialogue will be held is not definite yet; it could be changed.

[Reporter] Soriano was among the members of the commission who participated in the preparatory meeting in Mexico City. Soriano is a member of the Trade Unions Federation of Construction, Transportation, and Related Industries, Fesinconstrans, and of the National Union of Christian Workers, UNOC. Could you tell us under what conditions did he participate in the meeting?

[Villacorta] There were some contradictions regarding his participation. We wanted to know under what condition was he participating. [Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo] Rey Prendes said that they were member of a delegation representing the president of the Republic, and that he chose the members of the delegation. Therefore, he had been sent by the president of the Republic. When he was given the floor, Soriano said he had been sent by the labor organizations he represented. Here, we had the first contradiction. He was contradicting what the head of the official Salvadoran delegation had said. According to what he said there, he was not Duarte's representative, but of the [words indistinct].

He participated a couple of times when [words indistinct]. Definitely, Soriano's participation was mainly that of an observer, invited by the government. There is an interesting aspect to this. The government with the presence of Soriano was clearly indicating the need for various sectors to participate in the dialogue. Of course, he was there because the president invited him, and this is itself is not favorable to him. Instead, it disqualifies him as a workers representative. I think this is an aspect on which we must insist, the need to have observers. Soriano's presence has confirmed it. Unfortunately, his participation was somewhat dubious, because he was a labor representative appointed by Duarte, to serve as an observer, but most probably at the service of the government. His participation was very poor. However, if it serves to stress the need to have observers during the dialogue, this could be the only positive aspect of his participation.

[Reporter] Companero Jorge Villacorta, what is your message to the people, now that they are demanding their right to have a just peace?

[Villacorta] We must be alert, because during the preparatory meeting, it was obvious that Duarte's regime has limited space to make agreements for a true negotiated political resolution of the conflict. Therefore, it is indispensable to be on the alert, to insist on a national dialogue to exert pressure on the government. We do not want to hear such simpleton demands asking us to put down our arms and to join an alleged democratic life. Such a demand is absurd and unrealistic. I insist that we must pressure for a negotiated political resolution of the conflict, which is the only alternative.

We have to be alert, because the government is using the dialogue as a maneuver, as another tactical move, but with no real desire to hold a dialogue. This has been shown in many ways, with its propaganda on the location where the dialogue is going to be held. What makes things worse is that the place is being militarized. This is definite and clear proof that there is no real desire to reach agreements and significant policies during the dialogue.

However, I think that what is most important is for the people to be on the alert to demand their participation, because the only real guarantee of advancing toward a negotiated political solution is the presence and participation of the different sectors of our society, disregarding their social and economic level and their ideological beliefs. What is important is to know who wants peace. Those who want peace should unite.

What we must insist on is that the agenda includes issues which allow for real progress for a political resolution. The people cannot simply accept the discussion of human rights. It is important, but more important is to reach political agreements and political solutions to the conflict. In this regard, only the various social sectors can make demands through real participation as observers in the dialogue.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT CEREZO DENIES RUMORS OF COUP D'ETAT

PA020427 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] After he had delivered the nation's budget bill to Congress, President Vinicio Cerezo held a news conference in which he referred to the constant rumors of a coup d'etat. President Cerezo said that conditions at this moment are not favorable for a coup d'etat because state matters are currently going well. Referring to the rumors of a coup d'etat, President Cerezo said that these rumors are mere speculation by those who would like to see a coup. President Cerezo added that there will be no coup d'etat.

In regard to Juan Francisco Alfaro Mijangos, secretary general of the Guatemalan Confederation for Trade Union Unity, one of the people who has been spreading the rumors, President Cerezo said that Alfaro Mijangos is probably annoyed becasue he was not appointed to a cabinet or any other post in the government.

HONDURAS

ICJ JURISDICTION IN NUCARAGUAN SUIT CHALLENGED

PA301724 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1531 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government has informed the International Court of Justice [ICJ], headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, that it will challenge the court's jurisdiction in a preliminary action filed by Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras traveled to The Hague to tell the ICJ that, based on its declaration of 22 May 1986, his government has decided not to recognize the court's jurisdiction on such matters as the Nicaraguan suit.

Nicaragua filed suit against Honduras in late July on the grounds that it is violating international law by allowing counterrevolutionaries to maintain camps in its territory with support from the United States.

Lopez Contreras also tole the international judges that Honduras rejects the charges and appointed Mario Carias Zapata, Honduran ambassador to The Hague, as its representative before the court.

Nicaragua filed the suit 3 weeks after the ICJ ruled in its favor in a similar suit against the United States.

AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA SETS PAYMENT CONDITIONS

PA021930 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] On 28 August the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua signed an agreement at the Office of the Director of the Honduran Central Bank to acknowledge and pay debts.

Jaime Valdivia Arguello, Nicaraguan Central Bank vice president, and Gonzalo Carias Pineda, Honduran Central Bank president, participated in the signing.

Under this agreement, the Nicaraguan Central Bank acknowledges owing Honduras $58.7 million from debts involving liquidations in the Central American Compensation Chamber, as well as other debts.

The conditions for the payment of such debts specify a repayment period of 10 years, with at grace period of 3 years, during which interest will be capitalized under the same conditions agreed on for the total debt.

Amortizations will be made at the end of each year for $7 million, the 4th and 5th years for $8 million, the 6th and 7th years for $9 million, and the amortization for the 8th and 9th years and the balance plus interest corresponding to the previously mentioned payments will be made at the end of the 10th year. The Libor [London interbank offered rate] will be applied to a 6-month period beginning with the payment plus 1 and 1/2 percent per year.

The signing of the renegotiation agreement with Nicaragua is important to Honduras because it successfully documented a portion of the debt that was still pending. It also refinanced the portion that was already documented.

NICARAGUA

CONTRAS MAKING 'SPY FLIGHTS' INTO COUNTRY

PA300010 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The establishment of counter revolutionary groups in Costa Rican territory near the Nicaraguan border is being accompanied by spy flights from Costa Rica which carry out reconnaissance and supply missions.

These flights, which violate our airspace, have been carried out continuously since May. They cover the areas of Rio San Juan, Nueva Guinea, and Bluefields.

In May and June, helicopters from Costa Rica overflew the border sectors of La Penca and La Pinuela -- the latter is located in the area of central Zelaya.

Similarly, a C-130 plane was detected in the area of El Chile Creek, in Nueva Guinea.

Subsequent to that, two Cessna planes overflew in a threatening manner the areas of San Miguelito and San Carlos, both located in the special zone of Rio San Juan.

Finally, reports indicate that four plans of unknown type overflew Bluefields, and then headed into Nicaraguan territory.

The reports reveal that these are reconnaissance flights and supply missions for the contra forces located in the interior of the country, which have been hit hard by the EPS in the last few months.

CASTRO MEETS IRANIAN, LIBYAN LEADERS IN HARARE

PA021353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1221 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep (EFE) -- President Fidel Castro and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i met today in Harare with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi arrived unexpectedly in Harare on Monday night. His first activity during the morning was to hold the tripartite meeting.

The Libyan delegation to the ministerial meeting held last week to prepare for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit tried to introduce into the draft political declaration a reference against the United States dealing with "state terrorism."

The Libyan proposal, which was supported by Syria and Iran, was rejected by the majority of their ministers or chiefs of delegations who participated in the preparatory meeting.

Meets With India's Gandhi

FL021738 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro met today with Indian Prime Miniter Rajiv Gandhi, outgoing president of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two former presidents of the Nonaligned Movement had a friendly meeting, exchanged opinions on the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, and expressed their satisfaction with the meeting.

In addition to the two statesmen, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers, and (Naduar Singh), member of the Indian cabinet, also participated in the meeting.

CASTRO RECEIVES CANARY ISLANDS GROUP

FL291254 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] At the headquarters of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP], Fidel Castro met with members of a group of visitors from the Canary Islands. The visit was organized by the Canary Islands-Cuban Jose Marti Friendship Association. The meeting took place in a fraternal friendly atmosphere, as is fitting to the historical ties between our two peoples.

The 174 members of this group have visited sites of cultural, historical, social, and political interest, and have met with representatives of the people's government in Sancti Spiritus and Matanzas Provinces.

SOVIET UNION REFUSES TO PAY HIGHER SUGAR PRICES

FL022056 Bridgetown CANA in English 2036 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text[Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 2, CANA -- The Soviet Union has refused a Cuban request to pay higher prices for its sugar and has also refused to lower its oil price to Cuba, the London-based LATIN AMERICAN COMMODITIES REPORT said today.

The periodical, in its current issue, said that according to the latest Cuba-Soviet trade agreement, covering 1986-1990, Cuba will export four million tonnes of sugar a year to the Soviet Union at 850 roubles a ton (one rouble is equivalent to U.S. 1.50 dollars), lower than the 915 roubles a tonne.

Moscow has also refused to lower the price for the oil it sells Cuba. This remains at 26 roubles a tonne, said LATIN AMERICA COMMODITY REPORT.

FRENCH EMBASSY DENIES MEDIA ACCESS TO BOFILL

FL301610 Bridgetown CANA in English 1440 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Havana, Aug 30, CANA-REUTER -- The French Embassy has refused journalists access to Cuban dissident Ricardo Bofill, who entered the embassy compound Wednesday and refuses to leave. The 52-year-old former Havana University philosophy professor, who has spent almost a decade in jail since 1968, has been told he may not emigrate and join his wife in Miami.

Embassy officials have turned down requests by foreign journalists for interviews with Bofill and, according to a French source, have banned him from telephoning journalists.

In Paris, a French Foreign Ministry statement confirmed that Bofill was refusing to leave. In April, 1983, Bofill refused for several hours to leave the French Embassy but did so voluntarily after Cuban assurances that he would not be jailed, A French diplomat in Havana said.

According to a MIAMI HERALD interview with Bofill's wife in 1983, Bofil was a member of the Cuban Communist Party until 1967 when he was arrested for membership of an Anti-Castro splinter group. She said he served seven and a half years in jail.

A Western diplomatic source said Bofill was jailed in 1968 and released in 1974. He was detained again in 1980 and released in 1982. Since then he had periodically visited foreign journalists and western embassies, especially the French and Spanish. In December, 1983, Bofill was arrested after giving a lengthy interview to two French reporters who were expelled.

Diplomats in Havana said French President Francois Mitterrand has interceded on Bofill's behalf with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Western diplomats believe the French Government will follow a course of quiet diplomacy to convince the Cuban Government to allow Bofill to leave.

They said the incident could dampen the effects of Castro's decision, after an appeal from [words indistinct].

Ambassador Returns; No Comment

PA311545 Paris AFP in Spanish 1417 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Havana, 31 Aug (AFP) -- French Ambassador to Cuba Jean-Luis Marfaing cut short his vacation and returned to Havana on Saturday night.

When asked this morning by AFP, the ambassadsor did not make any comments on the fact that Cuban intellectual dissident Ricardo Bofill Pages, 52, has been at the embassy since Wednesday.

According to observers, Marfaing's return confirms two things: Negotiations are being conducted with the Cuban Government and Paris considers the situation serious.

Both France and Cuba have observed total official silence for 4 days concerning the reasons and possible demands by Bofill, who is not authorized to contact the press.

Only two of his close associates stated he wishes to call attention to the human rights situation in his country and try to obtain authorization for him, and possibly other persons, to leave Cuba.

President Fidel Castro is in Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend the summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

ALMEDIA IN LIBYA FOR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES

FL011414 Havana Radio Progresso Network in Spanish 110 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the council of state, has arrived in Tripoli, Libya, heading a Cuban delegation to the festivities commemorating the 17th anniversary of the triumph of the Libyan revolution.

The delegation was met at the Tripoli airport by (Bassam Sarlana), secretary of the people's committee of the general treasury secretariat, and (Saragat Lait), president of the Libyan Association of Friendship with the Peoples.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPOINTS BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

FL021338 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Council of State has appointed Comrade Jorge Bolanos Suarez as ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil. At the time of his appointment, Bolanos Suarez was vice foreign minister responsible for European affairs after having served as ambassador to Poland, CSSR, and Great Britain.

CYC CALLS FOR STRONGER REGIONAL COOPERATION

FL011714 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Aug 30, CANA -- The Fourth Caribbean Youth Conference (CYC) has ended here with a call for the strengthening of regional cooperation and unity. Fifty young politicians from 25 moderate parties of 16 regional countries attended the one week meeting, centered around the theme, united action for the preservation of Caribbean peace and democracy.

One of a number of resolutions passed by the delegates called on the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to support the recent call by the president of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) William Demas urging that more positive steps be taken towards regional integration. The CYC considered Demas' call important and timely, and called on Caricom to strengthen the existing regional institutions, and embark upon initiatives to strengthen and promote unity and cooperation in the Caribbean.

The host country's prime minister, Eugenia Charles, commenting to reporters on the significance of the CYC meeting, said yesterday:

"I believe that the conferences are perhaps the best thing for getting the Caribbean together. We can sit down and talk about trade a million times, but it's young people meeting like that, exchanging ideas, understanding their differences, and getting to know to live the differences that is going to help us all together."

The CYC stressed the need for peace and security in the Caribbean, where individual countries have limitless resources. The conference noted that not all regional countries are committed to the Regional Security System (RSS) and called on the heads of all Carribbean governments to commit themselves to the system. The RSS is an arrangement between independent countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Barbados for cooperation in coast guard and specified military activity.

Another resolution passed by the CYC meeting urged members of Caricom to support the idea of a Caricom Human Rights treaty.

The meeting saw the drug problem in the region as being dangerous to health, contributing to crime, detrimental to the regions present-day generation, and a threat to peace and democracy in the region. In three separate resolutions on the question of drugs, the conference urged regional governments to adopt anti-drug trafficking measures, while respecting individual rights to basic justice and human rights, to increase the penalty on those caught in the act of drug trafficking, and to take firm action towards educating the youth on the dangers of drugs, while making adequate provision for the rehabilitation of those affected by the use of drugs. The CYC called for the implemetation of drug legislation, and the enforcement of tighter security to combat the problem. The young politicians want their governments to cooperate with each other and the United States in the war on illegal drugs, while respecting the sovereignty of each other states.

Other resolutions passed ask for improvements in the level of modern technology in the region's economic and educational system, and cooperation by regional governments to ease the problem of illegal immigration in the Caribbean, through cooperation by governments in the repatriation of their nationals.

The conference urged lending agencies, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, to soften the terms and conditions of loans so as to ease the economic burden these conditions impose on developing countries within the region. The CYC also called for greater efforts towards the eradication of apartheid in South Africa.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER BARROW REELECTED DLP PRESIDENT

FL020100 Bridgetown CANA in English 1430 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Sep 1, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Barrow has been re-elected unopposed as president of the Democratic Labour Party (DLP), the party reported today.

The election took place yesterday, when the party's 31st annual conference opened.

Deputy Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford was elected as vice president as the DLP increased the number from three to four.

The other vice presidents (Health Minister Keith Simmons, his brother Dr Erskine Simmons and Agriculture Minister Warwick Franklin) were re-elected.

For the fourth consecutive year, Pedro Welch has been elected general secretary. Minister of the Public Service Harcourt Lewis has replaced the late Horatio Cooke as treasurer.

HAITI

PIERRE CLAIMS EXTRADITION 'DEATH SENTENCE'

FL292258 Bridgetown CANA in English 2156 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Brasilia, Aug 29 (CANA-REUTER) -- Former Port-au-Prince Chief of Police Colonel Albert Pierre today told a Brazilian supreme court judge his extradition to Haiti would be like sentencing him to death.

Pierre, 51, police chief under former president-for-life Jean Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier, denied charges of torture and murder contained in an extradition request by Haiti's interim government. If I am sent back home I will not be given a chance to defend myself, he said. My extradition to Haiti is the same as a death sentence.

Pierre, elegantly dressed in a blue suit, was interrogated for the first time by the supreme court since his arrival in Brazil on February 23. Speaking through an interpreter, he said: My functions as a military and police chief between 1981 and 1985 had no connection with the so-called Tonton Macoute, a paramilitary police created during the rule of Jean Claude's father Francois. I am no chief, much less a member of the Tonton Macoute. I am not the murderer or torturer the new government of Haiti is trying to portray me as in the eyes of the Brazilian justice and world opinion, Pierre said.

The Haitian government formalized its request for Pierre's extradition in June. He came to Brazil with his wife and fellow officer Gener Cotin after Duvalier fled the country on February 7 after a wave of civilian protest. In March he was taken under preventive custody while his country's government prepared a formal extradition request. The Haitian government charged Pierre with the murder and torture of two members of the military arrested by the Port-au-Prince police in 1982 and of a couple arrested for alleged subversive acts.

He explained that the two military men and the couple were taken in for questioning in April 1982 suspected of taking part in a conspiracy against the government. They were all released unhurt shortly after, Pierre said. It was only recently, when Haiti requested my extradition, that I learned that the military men had died and that the couple was tortured, he added. He said his relationship with Duvalier had deteriorated well before the dictator was overthrown and that he was removed from his functions on December 30 of last year. He said he received death threats and was living in reclusion since January until the day he sought political asylum at the Brazilian embassy on February 10, disguised as a woman, "or else I could have been lynched by my enemies."

When a Haitian jury sentenced former security chief Luc Desyr to death last month, a spokeswoman for the Brazilian Justice Ministry said Pierre would not be extradited if there were any chance he could receive a similar penalty. Brazil's extradition policy does not allow for people to face in the requesting country any sentence which does not exist under the Braizilian criminal law. There is no death penalty or life imprisonment in Brazil. The harshest sentence set by Brazilian law is 30 years in jail. My enemies are now in the government. They have requested by extradition to kill me, Pierre said. A decision on the extradition request is likely to be taken in September, an attorney present at the interrogation said.